

nation, sensitive, above all others, upon points of national honor. That he was misled in regard to the motives which he attributed to the King and chiefs, and that even in vindication of their acts, much may be said founded on numerous examples in history and on principles of the *jus gentium*, universally acknowledged, will be found in numerous places of my report of 1851, referred to in the index thereto, under the head, *La Place—his mistakes*.—Against such examples and such principles of the rights of nations, the only argument which I conceive, can be adduced, is that in 1839, this kingdom had not been admitted as one, within the pale and enjoying the protection of international law. If the aforesaid treaty, and the convention with Captain La Place had been ratified by the King of the French, faulty though they were in other respects, they would at least have brought this kingdom within that pale, so far as France was concerned, and the weight attached to what France does, in such cases, is traditionally so great, that Great Britain and the United States would have hastened to follow her example.

But no such good followed from that treaty and that convention; both remained unratified by the government of France, and consequently were *Sponsios*, forming rules for the King and chiefs to observe towards French subjects; without any countervailing advantage whatever. However harsh the exaction of the \$30,000 as a guarantee for the faithful observance by the King and chiefs of the treaty of the 12th July, 1839, the exaction of such pledges, and even of hostages was a common practice, in remote ages of nations, now the leaders of civilization and the greatest in power. It was the humiliating penalty which stronger civilization had rendered it the greatest reproach to a monarch, or the supreme director of a state, to commit a breach of national faith, or break his word. On this important subject, I repeat to you what I said to the Legislature of 1853, which you will find at page 59 of my report of that year. It was natural that the late King should seek to relieve himself from the fetters imposed on him, by such *Sponsios*, all unilateral, in their practical working, as the before mentioned agreements with Captain Ap Catesby Jones, Captain Lord Edward Russell, Capt. Du Petit Thomas, and Captain La Place. With this view, and to obtain a formal recognition of his rights, as an independent sovereign, he acceded on the 17th March, 1840 as his Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the courts of France, Great Britain, and the United States, Thomas J. Farnham Esq. The objects to which his Majesty aspired by that mission were sound and laudable, as will be seen by the extract from his instructions to Mr. Farnham of which I append a copy marked No. 3. That mission did not take effect for reasons which will be shown further on.

On the 1st of September, 1842, Captain Mallet of the French sloop-of-war *Embuscade*, being persuaded that French Catholic priests and spirits—the products of French industry—still continued to be the objects of political persecution notwithstanding the before mentioned conventions with Captain Du Petit Thomas and Captain La Place, insisted on the six demands which you will find printed at page 307 to the appendix of my report of 1851.

The late King could not feel otherwise than impatient and uneasy under these periodical visitations of the Captains of the ships of war of the most christian and civilized nations of the world, each, in turn, pretending to have full power either for peace or war, and too often assuming as undeniable truths the mere allegations of interested parties, countenanced by Consular agents, themselves traders, and aspiring to other objects than either the good of this nation or the honor of their own. But his late Majesty never despaired of finally obtaining relief from those embarrassments, and that too, from the very governments of the officers who were, *alike*, instrumental in creating them.

Fortunately Sir George Simpson, a well educated and highly honorable English gentleman, with a mind enlarged by travel and much knowledge of the world, had occasion to visit these islands, in February, 1842, on business of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company. Gifted with great discernment, and too just and impartial to be wrong, even where the wrong-doers were his own countrymen, or his own relations, he soon found out that in most instances the naval officers of foreign governments had been imposed upon and precipitated into acts of injustice against the king and chiefs, by their own countrymen. From a feeling of humanity towards a race in which he took a lively interest, he consented to lend the Hawaiian government £10,000 in cash, and undertook to obtain the redress of their grievances in Europe, and the recognition of the king's independence by associating himself with the late excellent Mr. Richards, on a special mission to the courts of Great Britain, France and the United States. The late king accordingly accredited them as His Majesty's Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to those three courts, and issued to them, on the 8th April, 1842, the instructions of which I append an extract marked No. 4. But you will better understand the objects which his late Majesty had in that mission and the hopes which he entertained from it by referring to His Majesty's letter to the Queen of Great Britain, the King of the French, and the President of the United States, on the 24th March, 1842, of which I add copy marked No. 5. Nor were these objects and hopes disappointed in their grand ultimate object, which was to secure the acknowledgement of the national independence, under the native sovereignty, as will be hereafter shown.

[To be continued.]

The steamer *Kalama*, for whose safety apprehensions had begun to be felt, returned from Kauai on the 9th inst. having been absent 15 days.

We notice that a resolution passed the house of Representatives on the 10th inst. directing the chairman of the committee on commerce to inquire into the condition of the *Kalama*, and report to the house in regard to her seaworthiness. We are glad to notice this action of the house, as it meets the public demand for an investigation into her condition, due as much to the company as the public.

Salutes

Were exchanged between the French Admiral's ship, *La Forte* and the battery on shore on the 9th inst at 10 o'clock.

By the *Amphitrite* we have received a file of Valparaiso papers to March 30th, for which we are much obliged.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855.

Oahu College.

The Annual Examination of this institution took place on Tuesday last, in presence of a large number of the patrons and friends of the institution and of education generally.

Without the space to enter into particulars in regard to the different classes examined, we are sure we speak the language of all who were present during the day when we say, that the examination was highly creditable, both to the teachers and pupils. A real, tangible progress was perceptible, which demonstrates the ability of this institution to prepare its students for the higher walks of literature and science, without resorting to the colleges of other lands. Not that all the advantages of colleges in other countries can yet be enjoyed at the Oahu college; but, for the short period of its existence, it has made a commencement that augurs well for the future, and promises to be of immense value to the islands. As its wants increase, they will be met, we trust, by its liberal patrons, until the institution shall be endowed and established upon an independent and liberal basis.

At the close, remarks were made by the Rev. J. D. Strong, Mr. Ogden, American Consul, and by Mr. Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction, all of whom expressed themselves highly gratified with what they had just witnessed.

His Excellency, E. H. Allen, Minister of Finance, and the Rev. J. D. Strong were the examining committee on the occasion, and the following is their report to His Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction.

"Sir—Agreeably with your request, we attended on the 8th inst. the annual examination of the Preparatory Department at Punahou, and listened to exercises in Sacred and Profane History, Reading, Arithmetic, Analysis, Geography, Geometry, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, English Literature, the Latin and Greek Languages, Composition and Singing—all which were well sustained, and many of them of a high order.

We were pleased with the distinctness of enunciation and the general correctness of accent and emphasis with which the reading and recitations were conducted; but we were especially gratified with the accuracy, the thought and the promptness, which characterized all the exercises, demonstrating, as these excellences did, that the pupils had not only received thorough training, but were taught to know, with certainty, what they knew; to know why they knew it, and to state it with promptness and precision; which, together, constitute the one great end aimed at in every system of liberal education.

While the examination of all the classes receives our unqualified approbation, we feel that several of them deserve our special praise,—among which may be mentioned the classes in Algebra and English Literature, the class in Greek, the 1st and 2d classes in Latin, and the classes in Geometry and Singing.

On the whole, after a critical examination of the school, and a careful comparison of it with many of the best schools in New England, based on a long and intimate acquaintance with them, we can say, we think, without exaggeration, that in institutions of this grade, and composed of pupils of the same age, we have never seen the excellency of this examination surpassed and seldom equalled.

We take this occasion to commend the Preparatory Department of Punahou College to the confidence of the public, and express the hope that it may meet with such support as will speedily develop it into an institution of a higher order."

Mr. Ogden said, that he most cordially concurred with the gentleman (Rev. Mr. Strong) who had just taken his seat, in his opinion of commendation, he believed the school had not been over, although it had been highly complimented. It was high praise to say that this school would bear a favorable comparison with those of the same grade in New England; for the world over, no better schools can be found, than there,—to equal the schools of Connecticut and Massachusetts, is to take an elevated position, and to maintain it, as he thought this school did, was rare excellence.

Mr. O. said he came from a country, carefully mindful for the education of the young, where the State and National governments were alike liberal in their endowments and provisions for the instruction of all the children, where the schoolhouse was to be found at almost every four corners, and where it was ever open to all, inviting the poor, as equals with the rich, to come and drink from the pure fount, without money and without price, where every village had its academy and every state its colleges. In that country, of whose educational advantages and results he was proud, it had been his pleasure to witness many school examinations, and commencement exercises, and in all candor he would say that he had rarely witnessed one more gratifying in all its features, or one more creditable to teachers and to scholars, than this. It was evidently no affair got up for the occasion—no studied and by rote performance, but a simple and genuine review, exhibiting the real progress and actual proficiency of the pupils, and it was but simple justice to say that it did honor alike to professor and student.

Mr. O. said, that one of the peculiarities of knowledge, the great end and aim of education, was that it was the same everywhere, on the Isles of the sea as on the great continents, and knowledge here as elsewhere was power: power, not alone to govern states and control kingdoms, but power over one's self, power to subdue and regulate the evil passions and propensities of our nature, power to do good to our fellows, and make our neighbors as well as ourselves, better and happier. The legitimate end of education was to raise the people from a lower to a higher position, to advance society and to elevate and steady its progress; and he was most happy to see, that here on these distant but important islands of the ocean, education was pursuing its rightful aim, that here mind was being developed and cultivated, the intellect trained and polished, and sound principles of science and of ethics inculcated and made available for future use. Such facts spoke a clear language, and gave a better promise, than any thing else for the future of the Hawaiian Islands; but develop, and cultivate the intellect of this, or of any people, and they have an inherent power, to conserve and perpetuate their independence. Mr. O. said, where all had done well it might be regarded as irrefragable evidence, and he would not do it. The leading feature it seemed to him, of the school, was, thorough mental training and discipline. He noticed for instance, in the description of the *Locomotive*, a minute knowledge of its parts and the principles which control and regulate it; he supposed that none of the class had ever seen one of those grand and powerful machines in actual motion, and yet he would venture the remark, that there are young men here who could construct one, so familiar had they become with it by study. Again, the class in English literature, was alike new and interesting; he was glad to see the independence of thought exhibited by that class, they evidently did their own thinking, and that is the way to make true and faithful men and women. He might differ with some of your young friends as to the pre-eminence of the English over every other language, yet it must be confessed that it was a good strong language, the plain Saxon gave it emphasis, while the more polished Norman gave it softness and beauty, and take it all in all, it probably was equal, if not superior to any now spoken. At any rate, we whose mother tongue it is, will do well to study it thoroughly, that we may understand alike its history, and the philosophy of its construction, and the full power and strength it possesses.

Mr. O. said, he supposed many of the scholars who compose the school were children of citizens of the United States. If so, he was happy to say to them, that by a recent act of the Congress of the United States, they would, on their return to their own country, and on attaining manhood, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, wherever on the earth's surface they were born. This to him was an important and interesting fact, and he did not know but from some of the boys now before him, who should return to the land of their fathers, might arise a future President of the United States; for in that great republic the highest honors were open to all. In conclusion, he begged again to tender his congratulations to the professors and students of the school, and to assure them, that he most sincerely wished them as a school and as individuals, a long and prosperous future. We are obliged, for lack of room, to omit the timely and judicious remarks of the Minister of Public Instruction, who followed Mr. Ogden in a short, but animated speech on the occasion. But the result of the whole matter may be summed up in the simple sentence, that the glory and hope of the Hawaiian islands are dependent, in a high degree, upon the excellence and efficiency of our educational system,—a truth generally acknowledged by the intelligent of every class.

We cannot conclude this notice without alluding to the readiness with which the evening exercises were transferred from the college building to the Court House in town, at the request of those present. This change allowed a large number to listen to the Orations and Singing, who otherwise would not have enjoyed the privilege, and which apparently afforded much satisfaction to the large audience assembled.

Mails.

The mail for San Francisco, the U. S. and Europe will be despatched by the British Ship "Pons Aelii," this day, closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

For TAHITI, and Marquesas, this day at 11 o'clock by the Schooner *Restless*. Also for Melbourne, Sydney, Hobartown &c. by the same vessel.

For Lahaina and Kona, Hawaii, per schr. "S. S." at 3 1/2 P. M. this day.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, April 24th, 1855.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES.—I have the honor to present to you a Report supplemental to the Report of the transactions and business of this department for the year 1854, that you may clearly understand the state and condition of the department at the commencement of the fiscal year.

The cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1855, was \$4,337 18

And the receipts during quarter ending March 31st, 1855, (as per table 1) have been as follows:

From Bureau of foreign imports, 45,732 93
" " Internal commerce, 4,531 72
" " Taxes, 9,248 01
" " Fees & perquisites, 2,362 40
" " Fines & penalties, 5,285 51
" " Government Patents, 2,159 25
" " Govt. realizations, 17,377 89

Miscellaneous sources, 23,629 72 109,428 44

163,765 62

The expenditures during the same period (as per table 2) have been as follows:

For civil list, 5,861 03
" Department of the Interior, 13,349 06
" Government Press, 2,677 97
" Department of Foreign Relations, 2,182 27
" Finance, 6,407 02
" Public Instruction, 7,377 48
" Land Commission, 1,393 43
" Department of war, 7,628 29
" " Law, 9,690 51

Bureau of public improvements, 43,210 23

Miscellaneous expenditures, 2,061 37 101,843 27

Cash advanced on note signed by Kamehameha IV. and others, 26,018 64

Redemption of copper coin, 50 26,019 14

Cash on hand March 31st, 1855, 35,903 21

\$163,765 62

In conformity to the provisions of the constitution I had the honor to present in my annual report the amount of revenue and expenditure for the last year.

The estimates of receipts for the current fiscal year are given in detail in table 5, the amount of which is \$330,520

The cash on hand April 1st, 1855 was 35,903 21

making the sum of \$366,423 21

which will be the total resources for the current fiscal year.

I have bestowed the most careful consideration on the estimates of revenue, after having obtained the views of the several departments, and I feel assured that it is a basis which may be relied upon for your legislative action.

There is a balance due of appropriations of last year, (as per table 8,) which will require a re-appropriation of \$12,408 21

I herewith present an estimate of expenditures (as per table 6), amounting to

451,633 38

making a total of 464,041 59

which exceeds the estimated resources by 97,498 88

The Minister of the Interior has strongly recommended large appropriations for improvements, of the importance of which, there will, doubtless, be a concurrence of opinion. As you will see, from my annual report, the revenue of the kingdom is derived largely from this port, and the improvements proposed by him will aid not only in increasing the revenue, but in giving additional facilities to navigation. It is very essential to make this port attractive to the marine, or the numerous rival ports of the Pacific will materially lessen the business which we now enjoy.

There can be no doubt that the expenditure for an increase of wharves will be a profitable investment.—The improvement of the harbor, and the removal of obstructions on the bar, are necessary for a full enjoyment of the advantages of the harbor. As the Dredging machine cannot be delivered here for some six months, there will not be required any expenditure for its use until that time. The improvements will be made as the work progresses. The expenditure will not be fully made during this year, and to some extent will fall on next year's receipts; still I respectfully submit whether it would not be advisable to decide upon the works deemed important, and make the appropriation, so that the unexpended balance on the 31st of March, the close of the fiscal year, may be still drawn for the purposes specified.

The Secretary of War asks for a large appropriation. A proper defense of the kingdom is a duty, and it is for you to fix the amount of expenditure for this purpose. A disciplined force is necessary for the preservation of law and order.

On the 6th of April I had the honor to make a communication on the subject of the funeral expenses of His late Majesty. You will have learned from that communication that a loan was made, to meet those expenses on the undoubted security of His Majesty Kamehameha IV. and seventeen members of his Privy Council, so that the treasury is not thereby secured. A proper respect for the memory of his late Majesty, as well as a due regard for the opinions of his people, required public obsequies; and it is in conformity to the usage of all civilized nations, that expense of this kind should be paid from the National Treasury.

The furniture and library for the Palace is estimated at six thousand dollars. This will commend itself to your favorable consideration, as the Palace is to some extent, for public use, and this expenditure is in accordance with the usage of all countries, where they not only erect the necessary buildings for residences, but furnish them also. You can easily judge of the great value of a library for the Palace. It will not only be valuable to His Majesty, but to his people. The libraries in the kingdom are very limited, and I trust that you will see the importance of aiding in this excellent object.

For the current expenses, all will agree, that a debt should be avoided. For improvements which will produce an income, or which are necessary to enable us to enjoy the advantages now possessed, it may not be unwise to accomplish them sooner, than by the ordinary income, we should be enabled to do. As a matter of precaution, therefore I would suggest a provision similar to that in the appropriation bill of last year, granting power to borrow for the purpose of the improvements, if found necessary.

I have full confidence that it will not require a debt of a heavy amount, or for a long time.

Signed, ELISHA H. ALLEN.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

House of Nobles.

Friday, May 4.

A message was received from the other house, transmitting an act to amend the laws relating to elections and stating that Messrs. Robinson, Richardson and Li had been appointed members of a joint committee on the subject of a road from Hilo to Waimea.

A committee was appointed to meet the above, consisting of Messrs. Wyllie, Nahalelua and Armstrong.

A bill was introduced by Haealela providing pay for the members of the House of Nobles at \$4 per diem, which was, after some discussion, withdrawn by the mover.

The act to amend the election laws was read the first time. The rules were suspended, and the act was read a second and third time and passed, when the house adjourned for 15 minutes.

On resuming, Mr. Armstrong introduced an act relating to public health, which was read the first time. On its second reading, the house went into committee on the bill, which was discussed and section by section and reported to the house when it passed its second reading. The rules were again suspended, the act was read a third time and passed.

Nahalelua introduced an act to alter an act relating to the water lots of Waikahalu, which was read the first time, when the house adjourned.

Saturday, May 5.

Mr. Young from the committee, reported in relation to Waikahalu lots, which report was accepted.

A committee was appointed on the subject of the laws published without the King's name, consisting of Messrs. Kakanahua, Wyllie and Armstrong.

The vote accepting the report of the committee on the Waikahalu water lots was re-considered, and the report taken up in committee of the whole where it was discussed, reported to the house, and again accepted.

A message was received from the house of representatives, with an act revising the dog tax, and returning the act relating to the census, passed.

The act revising the dog tax was read the first time. On its second reading, it was indefinitely postponed.

The Secretary was authorized to draw for the expenses of the house \$103. Adjourned.

Monday, May 7.

A petition was read from the executors of Kamehameha III, praying that the King's accounts with the treasury may be settled without interest on either side, allowing a term for the payment of the balance due by the estate.

A joint committee on the above petition was appointed consisting of Messrs. Kapeau, Armstrong and Wyllie.

Mr. Wyllie, from the joint committee, reported on the Hilo road bill, which report was laid on the table until the act on the subject should be introduced.

The committee on amendments to the constitution reported in part, which was accepted.

A communication was received from the house of representatives, transmitting an act relating to bankruptcy, which was read the first time.

The Waikahalu water lot bill was taken up on its second reading and passed. The rules were suspended and the act was read a third time and passed.

The act relating to bankrupts was read, on suspension of the rules, a second and third times and passed, when the house adjourned till Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon.

Wednesday, May 9.

A petition against the sitting of Messrs. Li and Robinson in the house of representatives was read and referred to the President to answer, whose answer is to be submitted to the house before sent.

A message from the other house announced that Messrs. Kakanahua Richardson and Rooke had been appointed to meet the committee of this house on the laws published without the King's name. Adjourned.

Thursday, May 10.

The Secretary was authorized to draw the sum of \$90, and pay it equally to Messrs. Kanao, Nahalelua and Kapeau, for travelling expenses.

Prince Kamehameha introduced an act relating to the co-operation of the civil courts with courts martial, which was read the first time. The rules were suspended and the bill was read a second time by its title, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Wyllie, Kekanahua and Kekanahua. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Friday, May 4.

Among others a memorial from T. Metcalf Esq. offering to guarantee the government from attacks of filibusters, on the payment to him of \$10,000. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, the vote of yesterday laying the wine bill on the table, was reconsidered, and the bill made an order for to-day.

The bill to reduce the dog tax passed a final reading, as did the bill relating to the census.

The bankruptcy bill was passed to be engrossed.

Dr. Rooke read first time a bill to amend the law which was debated at length and laid on the table. Adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Davis (committee on finance) reported the annual appropriation bill for 1855—6. The bill sits up \$461,900. Read a first time, and ordered for Wednesday.

The supplemental report of the Minister of Finance was ordered to be printed.

The stallion bill (committee) was ordered for Monday.

The Hospital bill, as amended by the select committee, was ordered to a second reading to-day.

The select committee on the Queen Dowager's claim, reported a final resolution on the subject. Referred.

Mr. D. Kanaau gave notice of a new wine bill. Mr. Robinson read first time a bill to amend the laws of the House of Nobles \$4 per diem. Laid on the table.

Quite a number of bills were stated as being in course of construction. (After the 9th of May no new bills can be introduced.)

By Mr. Kalamia, calling for information as to the amount of lands received by government as commutation. Adopted.

The bankrupt amendment bill passed a final reading. The bill to amend the law of divorce had a second reading and was ordered for Thursday. Adjourned.

Monday, May 7.

A number of petitions for the repeal of sundry taxes were presented and referred.

The Nobles informed by message that they had indefinitely postponed the bill to reduce the dog tax, and also transmitting an act passed by them, respecting the public health, and stating that they had appointed a select committee on the subject of the publication of laws without the King's signature.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Whitney from select committee on the subject of a city charter for Honolulu asked and obtained leave to draft a bill.

The "beer bill" was ordered for to-morrow.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Robinson read first time a bill to grant spirit licenses for Lahaina and Hilo. After some debate laid on the table.

On a suspension of the rules, Mr. Maika read a petition from the executors of His late Majesty's estate, asking for further time on a note owed the treasury.—Referred.

Mr. Kanaau read first time a bill to regulate the pay of road supervisors. 2d reading on Friday.

Dr. Rooke read first time a new wine bill, which was ordered to a second reading to-morrow—12 to 10.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Kalamia presented petition No. 29 from the "Committee of Honolulu," for the reduction of the salaries of all foreign born government officials. Deferred for the present.

Section 8. This act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Ordered for Wednesday.

Mr. Kalamia read first time a bill to bullocks 12 cts. a head. Laid on the table.

Mr. Whitney offered a resolution requesting the Director of the government press to furnish an account of the amount received for government printing during the past two years. Adopted.

A bill to regulate the election of Representatives of the people was ordered for Friday.

The bill to abolish Honolulu fish tabs (D. Kanaau) was made an order for Wednesday.

The bill for the relief of landless people (No. 2 of the same sort) was referred to a select committee. No. 3 of the same kind was ordered for Wednesday.

Mr. Robertson read first time a bill to regulate proceedings in courts of law. Ordered for to-morrow.

The bill providing a public translator was ordered for to-morrow.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill for the regulation of the shipping of native seamen was ordered for Friday.

The bill to remove the bureau of public works, was ordered for Saturday in committee of the whole.

The bill to free the King's yeomen from taxation, was laid on the table.

The bill to give natives the privilege of visiting foreign lands came up and was debated at length in committee of the whole, and laid on the table.

The Nobles informed by message that they had concurred in the bankrupt act, and transmitting a bill respecting the Waikahalu property. Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 8.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The bill to regulate the descent of property was ordered for Friday.

The Director of the Government Press informed by letter the amounts received for government work the past two years.

On motion of Dr. Roo